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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 24, 1967

South Vietnam has already invited the United Nations to send a team of observers for the election and has opened all secure areas to the world's free press.

This is a vital demonstration of democracy in a beleaguered country.

Surely, the representative group which President Johnson has asked to go to South Vietnam is uniquely qualified to give us an unbiased and objective view of just what is happening.

This is a remarkable thing for a nation to do while it is engaged in a struggle against Communist aggression.

It reflects well on the faith of Vietnamese people in their own abilities to build a representative and democratic national government.

I trust that this move will quiet those who have criticized the election before it has taken place.

President Johnson should be complimented on his choice of this group.

Let us not expect a Utopia to result from the Vietnamese elections. After all, America has its own problems.

But we cannot overlook the dramatic step which South Vietnam has now taken to open its election process to the world.

I compliment both the President and South Vietnam for their joint efforts.

NE file MILITARY AID TO GOVERNMENT OF GREECE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, following my speech in the Senate on Monday of this week, urging that there be no resumption of U.S. military aid to the junta which is presently in control of the Government of Greece, I have received a number of communications expressing support for my stand.

Because I believe that they may be of interest to readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I ask unanimous consent that a few of the communications be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
August 22, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH CLARK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations for your most farsighted and unequivocal stand on the issue of economic assistance to the Greek dictators. Your proposed solution of immediate return to the existent constitution and free elections is the only one guaranteed tranquility and security of vested interest.

JULIUS IOSSIFIDES, M.D.

WYNNWOOD, PA.,
August 22, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH CLARK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations for your August 21 speech concerning the Greek political situation.

NICHOLAS GONATAS,
Professor, University of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
August 22, 1967.

Hon. JOSEPH S. CLARK,
Senate Office Buildings,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I just concluded reading your speech in the Senate entitled "Democracy in Greece".

It will remove the blinders of the State Department on this question.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE C. VOURNAS.

WASHINGTON, PA.,
August 20, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH CLARK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Thank you for your stand on Greece. I am with you.

JOHN PERRIS, M.D.

MIAMI, FLA.,
August 18, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CLARK: We have been waiting patiently for the American government to withdraw military support from the recent Greek military government and thus see it decline. Not only hasn't this been done, but its prospects for the future seem nil.

We have become increasingly disenchanted with American foreign policy since the death of President Kennedy, but "this is the last straw."

The United States has given its consent to a military coup which prevented a democratic election in taking place and elect a competent, effective and popularly supported government, a government which has as its head people whose desire is to see that Greece join the developed nations of the world.

In accomplishing this, Greece will become more dependent on the United States for its industrialization and the goods that the Americans can provide for the emancipated Greeks. In doing so it will also align itself ideologically with the "West."

Leaving the question of morality aside, where is the logic in the United States foreign policy? A nation of suppressed "have nots" are inclined to listen to the appeals of our rival states. If you say the eight million Greeks do not matter, what about the public sentiment that this situation has provoked in closely allied countries?

Please for the benefit of all, help restore democratic government in Greece.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JAMES C. STRICKLAND.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
August 21, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations on your democratic stand in refusing aid to Fascist Greece.

JOHN A. DAMIANOS.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Hon. JOSEPH CLARK,
U.S. Senator of Pennsylvania,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations for your stand on the Greece dictatorship. The U.S. must do everything possible to restore democracy in Greece. If we do not do so Greece will become fertile ground for a "Batista" to be replaced by a Castro type of government. The majority of the Greek people appear to believe that the dictatorship was instigated by the U.S. via CIA. We must dispel such thoughts by helping the Greeks to find the road to democracy again. Neither the junta nor the King appear to be moving in this direction in spite of what they say. Let us move while we can.

Sincerely yours,

PETER N. YIANNOS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
August 21, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to congratulate

Greece. As one who knows Greece well, has written books and articles about the country, and has just returned from a nightmare summer in that stricken country, I am only too aware of the vast measure of ignorance and indifference which prevails in our governing body in regard to Greece. Your understanding in depth and breadth of the situation is a ray of hope at a time when it is sorely needed.

I can only hope that your important and urgent words will reach those who are not as yet awakened to the dangers of a fascist government, and who do not realize how surely, if unconsciously, the Junta is playing right into communist hands, so that where there was no danger of any communist takeover in the past, a desperate people may well turn to drastic political leftist means as their only hope of resistance and eventual freedom. Thank you for so eloquently speaking against the continuance of the present madness in Greece.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD FENTON.

GENEVE,
August 24, 1967.

Senator JOSEPH CLARK,
U.S. Senate,
Washington:

Congratulations your statement on Greece stop please airmail if possible full text thank you.

JEAN SIOTIS,
Professor.

NEED FOR JOB-CREATING INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, about a month ago, proposed legislation was introduced in Congress to provide a series of tax incentives to new job-creating industries in rural areas. As a cosponsor of the legislation, I feel it is a very important approach to the serious crime and riot problems in metropolitan slum areas.

The September 1967 issue of the Farm Journal, the Nation's largest farm magazine, will contain an editorial in support of this general idea, which is a long-range remedy to the most important single domestic crisis of our time.

Mr. Donald O. Cunnion, the director of editorial relations for the Farm Journal, has brought this editorial to my attention, and I believe it deserves the widest possible attention. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMEDY FOR BOTH FARM AND CITY

This summer we have been twin economic and social problems across the nation. One is too-low farm income, which basically stems from the fact that more people are trying to make a good living at farming than can do it. The other is the riots in the cities and other troubles that happen from herding too many people into too-small space.

The problems are "twin" because both would benefit from the same basic remedy: we need the jobs, and the education to provide skilled workers for them, to make it possible for more people to live in rural America. We need to stem the flow of people into big cities already unable to cope with the hordes they have.

To speed up the availability of more jobs in non-metropolitan America we need more tax incentives to businesses that choose to set up shop there. Many a community is already crying out and we hope more will. To these